

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Jeromy Arroyo,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Wendy Diverchio,

Defendant.

2:24-cv-01463-RFB-MDC

**Order**

APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA  
PAUPERIS (EFC NO. 1)

Pro se plaintiff Jeromy Arroyo filed an *Application To Proceed In Forma Pauperis* (“IFP”). ECF No. 1. The Court DENIES Arroyo’s IFP application without prejudice. The Court also notes that plaintiff is a frequent filer in this Court and cautions him that his behavior is bordering on vexatious.

**DISCUSSION**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), a plaintiff may bring a civil action “without prepayment of fees or security thereof” if the plaintiff submits a financial affidavit that demonstrates the plaintiff “is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor.” The Ninth Circuit has recognized that “there is no formula set forth by statute, regulation, or case law to determine when someone is poor enough to earn IFP status.” *Escobedo v. Applebees*, 787 F.3d 1226, 1235 (9th Cir. 2015). An applicant need not be destitute to qualify for a waiver of costs and fees, but he must demonstrate that because of his poverty he cannot pay those costs and still provide himself with the necessities of life. *Adkins v. E.I DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339 (1948).

The applicant's affidavit must state the facts regarding the individual's poverty “with some particularity, definiteness and certainty.” *United States v. McQuade*, 647 F.2d 938, 940 (9th Cir. 1981) (citation omitted). If an individual is unable or unwilling to verify his or her poverty, district courts have

1 the discretion to make a factual inquiry into a plaintiff's financial status and to deny a request to proceed  
2 in forma pauperis. See, e.g., *Marin v. Hahn*, 271 Fed.Appx. 578 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding that the district  
3 court did not abuse its discretion by denying the plaintiff's request to proceed IFP because he "failed to  
4 verify his poverty adequately"). "Such affidavit must include a complete statement of the plaintiff's  
5 personal assets." *Harper v. San Diego City Admin. Bldg.*, No. 16cv00768 AJB (BLM), 2016 U.S. Dist.  
6 LEXIS 192145, at 1 (S.D. Cal. June 9, 2016). Misrepresentation of assets is sufficient grounds in  
7 themselves for denying an in forma pauperis application. *Cf. Kennedy v. Huibregtse*, 831 F.3d 441, 443-  
8 44 (7th Cir. 2016) (affirming dismissal with prejudice after litigant misrepresented assets on in forma  
9 pauperis application).

10 The District of Nevada has adopted three types of IFP applications: a "Prisoner Form" for  
11 incarcerated persons and a "Short Form" (AO 240) and "Long Form" (AO 239) for non-incarcerated  
12 persons. The Long Form requires more detailed information than the Short Form. The court typically  
13 does not order an applicant to submit the Long Form unless the Short Form is inadequate, or it appears  
14 that the plaintiff is concealing information about his income for determining whether the applicant  
15 qualifies for IFP status. When an applicant is specifically ordered to submit the Long Form, the correct  
16 form must be submitted, and the applicant must provide all the information requested in the Long Form  
17 so that the court is able to make a fact finding regarding the applicant's financial status. See e.g. *Greco v.*  
18 *NYE Cty. Dist. Jude Robert Lane*, No. 215CV01370MMDPAL, 2016 WL 7493981, at 3 (D. Nev. Nov.  
19 9, 2016), report and recommendation adopted sub nom. *Greco v. Lake*, No. 215CV001370MMDPAL,  
20 2016 WL 7493963 (D. Nev. Dec. 30, 2016).

22 Arroyo filed the short form IFP application. ECF No. 1. Plaintiff does not provide any  
23 substantive responses. Instead, Arroyo states "N/A" (presumably meaning non-applicable) in response  
24 to most all questions, including question two regarding his wages, question five regarding his assets,  
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1 question six regarding his expenses, question seven regarding his dependents, and question eight  
2 regarding his debts. ECF No. 1. He does not provide an explanation regarding why none of these  
3 questions apply to him. He states that he has no money in his bank account and no income in response to  
4 questions three and four. While plaintiff identifies a physical address, he does not explain how he lives  
5 without any income or expenses. The Court finds that plaintiff's IFP application is incomplete, so it  
6 cannot determine if plaintiff qualifies for IFP status. The Court will allow plaintiff another opportunity  
7 to show that he qualifies for IFP status. Plaintiff must resubmit the long form application. Plaintiff must  
8 answer all questions on the long form with detailed explanations about his income and expenses.  
9 Plaintiff cannot leave any questions blank or respond that a question is "N/A" without an explanation.  
10 Plaintiff has also filed a few other cases in this Court, all within the last few months, which are currently  
11 pending judicial review. The Court warns plaintiff that filing duplicative litigation could result in  
12 sanctions.

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14 IT IS SO ORDERED THAT:

- 15 1. Plaintiff's *Application To Proceed In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1) is DENIED without  
16 prejudice.
- 17 2. By **November 14, 2024**, plaintiff shall either (1) file the long form application to proceed in  
18 forma pauperis as specified in the Court's order or (2) plaintiff must pay the full fee for filing a  
19 civil action.
- 20 3. Failure to timely comply with this Order may result in a recommendation that this case be  
21 dismissed with prejudice.

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- 1 4. Plaintiff Arroyo is CAUTIONED that if he persists in filing duplicative lawsuits, it may result in  
2 sanctions, including but not limited to being declared a vexatious litigant.

3 **NOTICE**

4 Pursuant to Local Rules IB 3-1 and IB 3-2, a party may object to orders and reports and  
5 recommendations issued by the magistrate judge. Objections must be in writing and filed with the Clerk  
6 of the Court within fourteen days. LR IB 3-1, 3-2. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal  
7 may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified  
8 time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file  
9 objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues  
10 waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the  
11 District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch.*  
12 *Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983). Pursuant to LR IA 3-1, plaintiffs must immediately file written  
13 notification with the court of any change of address. The notification must include proof of service upon  
14 each opposing party's attorney, or upon the opposing party if the party is unrepresented by counsel.

15 **Failure to comply with this rule may result in dismissal of the action.**

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17 It is so ordered.

18 DATED this 15th day of October 2024.

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21 Hon. Maximiliano D. Couvillier III  
22 United States Magistrate Judge  
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